

WHO EATS WHAT?

FOREST FOOD CHAINS



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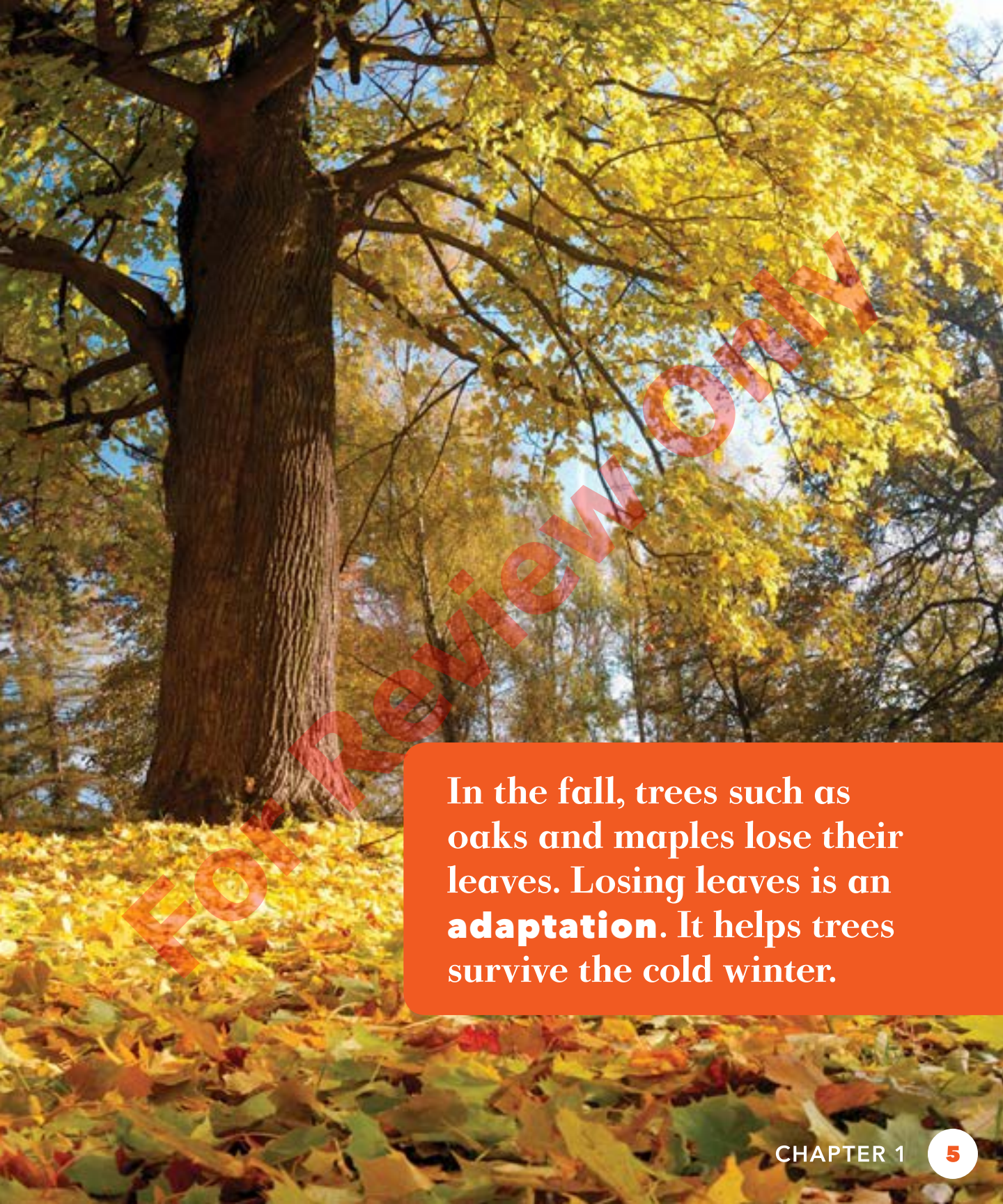
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CHAPTER 1

FOREST ADAPTATIONS

The **deciduous** forest **biome** is home to many plants and animals. Summers are warm. Winters are cold.



In the fall, trees such as oaks and maples lose their leaves. Losing leaves is an **adaptation**. It helps trees survive the cold winter.



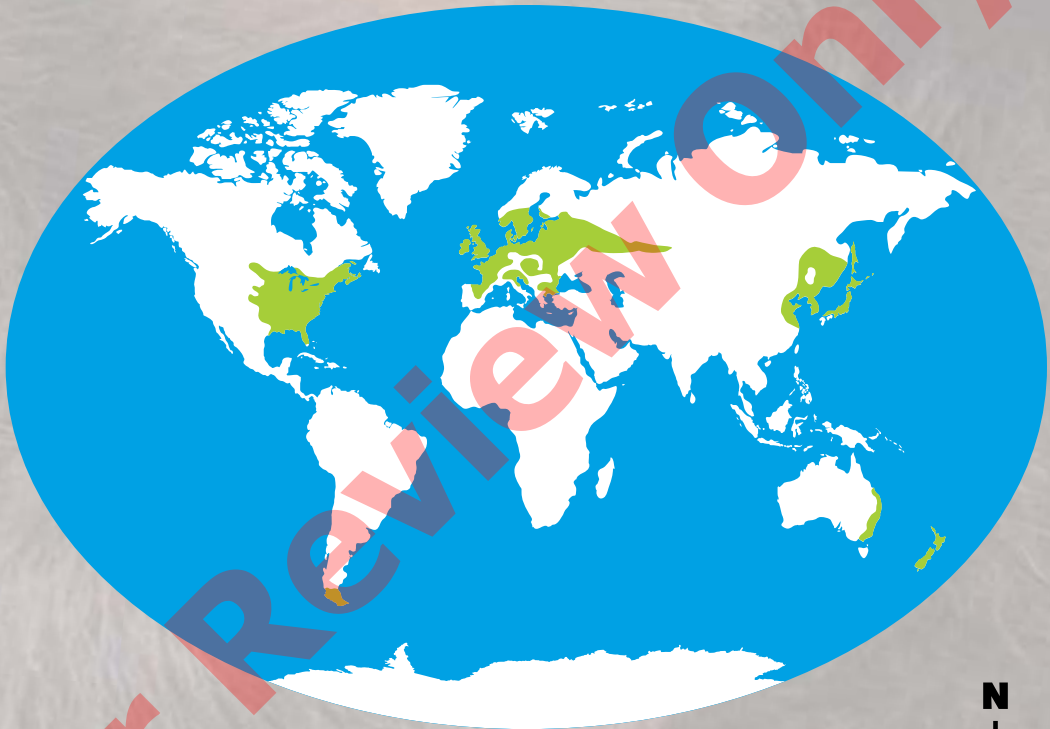
Forest animals adapt, too. Some **hibernate** in winter. They grow thick fur to keep warm.

Many birds move to warmer areas. They return in the spring.

Most insects lay their eggs before winter begins. They hatch in spring.

WHERE ARE THEY?

There are deciduous forests in the eastern part of North America, Europe, and Asia.



■ = Deciduous Forests



CHAPTER 2

THE FOREST FOOD CHAIN

Like all living things, forest plants and animals need energy to live and grow. Food is energy. Plants make their own food. Animals eat plants and other animals.



A close-up photograph of a snake with vibrant red and black stripes consuming a grey mouse. The scene is set on a bed of green moss. A blue text box is overlaid on the upper right portion of the image.

A **food chain** shows how energy moves from plants to animals. Each living link in the chain eats the one before it.